

VERMONT RESOLUTIONS AND THE SENATE.

legislature were presented on the 8th, Mr. Mangum moved at first that the question of their reception be laid upon the table, but, on being reminded by Mr. King of Alabama of the uniform usage of the Senate, he withdrew his motion, with the remark that he thought they ought to be re-

received and printed. This did not prevent Mr. Rulife of Florida, whose delicate sensibilities seem to be a great affliction to him, from making speech against the printing of the resolutions, on the ground that they were deficient in good breeding—unnecessarily assaults upon an institution in which his State was particularly interested. The same Senator signalized himself last winter by similar opposition to the printing of the resolves of the New York Legislature. On the contrary, Messrs. Butler and Calhoun were in favor of the printing: they were anxious that the Peo-

of the South should see the language in which their institutions were denounced by Northern men. Mr. Calhoun, apparently laboring under deep excitement, said—

"I have labored long and earnestly to arrest the progress of Abolitionism from its commencement; saw where it would end if not arrested; and I now confess that I despair of ever seeing it arrested in Congress. It will go to its head, for the gentlemen have yielded to the current of North-

feeling, which they admit here are now unable to resist. What the South will do, it is not for me to say; but, whenever the time comes, have no doubt they will meet it as it ought to be met.

In his remark about the "current of Northern feeling," he alluded to the observation of Mr. Phelps, who, in attempting to define his position, gave ground for the imputation that the resolutions were not to his taste, and that, in representation, "the South was doing" "eye-service," not service from the heart. I thought it proper to mention to the Senator for the people of Vermont from the official report in the National Intelligencer:

"My object in rising is to say that I have never been able to discuss this with clearness. Would I had! God the discussion on this subject might be terminated forever! But it cannot be; the agitation and the discussion will continue in every portion of our country far into the night."

"But my object in rising was to use a cast of steel, and to deliver a message to the majority that I believe I define the position of a vast majority of the people of this Union. We claim that the people of this Union are entitled to a democratic arrangement of other States. This should be distinctly understood. Virginia and South

We claim no right to interfere. But I trust his declaration will be satisfactory. But the line between noninterference and interference is so narrow that Congress possesses the power of local legislation, they must exercise their power in obedience to the Constitution, and it is our duty, and if, with respect to the Territories of the United States, they deem it wise to prohibit the introduction of slaves, we have no objection. The exercise of the power of Congress is in favor of the exercise of that power, it will be maintained. What is the ground upon which you wish to refuse to interfere with the institution of slavery. We claim the right to regulate the institutions of our Territories, and we think it expedient to introduce the Ordinance of 1787, or the Wilmot Proviso, who can deny that we have the right to do so? In our judgment, deem it expedient to apply this Proviso to our Territories, on what ground can any person oppose the Conference raise the standard of revolution?

In another part of the discussion, he said:

"I am aware that some persons have occasionally avoided all exciting and irritating discussions of this subject, and have ever deprecated every measure calculated to excite passions and prejudice on all sides, North and South, coldly and dispassionately, for it is in this way, and in this

When our Vermont readers are reminded that was proposed to refuse the resolutions of their legislature the customary courtesy of printing, courtesy never denied to any other State—that

Northern members were indulging in language of severe denunciation of the Northern People, and threatening disunion if the sentiments contained in the resolutions should prevail—we think they will agree with us that, a little more spirit, a little less deprecatory tone, and not so strong an expression of the abhorrence of the discussion of the Fugitive Question, might have been becoming in the Vermont Senator.

Mr. Hale very aptly reminded Mr. Yates that he had a precedent for his course, in the act of the Senate, in the year 1839, refusing to print the resolutions of this very state of Vermont. To be sure, it was the only exception to the rule of printing, but it went the whole length. He proposed to assuage the alarm of his Southern friends, in a way peculiarly his own. He said:—

The true state of the case is, that the Northern States have made a small band of fanatics there who have made so much noise that many people have imagined them to be greatly more numerous than they are, and have undertaken to catch the fanatics, thinking them to be of some consequence, have started in a game of resolutions. The Whig party started, and the Democrats followed them very readily. The resolutions were not intended to be taken seriously, but to catch the fanatics; for fanatics there have been as well as on any other person; and the resolutions are intended to be taken as a joke. The reason they have not been instructed to record them here. As the question comes up, and the Democrats accuse the Whigs of being the fanatics, the Whigs accuse the Democrats of being the fanatics. I think it would be well to have a point to the record to show that they have passed the strongest resolutions. Resolutions enough

that this kind have been passed by both parties to make a winding-sheet for every slave and slaveholder in the Union; but, after all, if the matter is sifted to the bottom, there will be found very little resolution in any of their resolutions. If, therefore, any sort of excitement has been created on the part of our slaveholding friends, if they think these resolutions mean anything, I can as-

Mr. Phelps confirmed this representation :
 "I am glad to hear the sentiments that have been expressed upon this subject. The honorable Senator from New Hampshire is NOT FAR FROM presenting himself in our State as an advocate of the principles of Free-Soilism, and it is not to be wondered at that, after his mission, this resolution should have been presented."¹

So, then, we have the confession of Mr. Phelps that such resolutions are really intended for home

We are glad that Mr. Hale subsequently took occasion to prevent a misconstruction of his remarks, as follows:

"I am glad that the honorable Senator from Vermont admits that I am right. I could wish that some body who had as much right to speak for the other great party would be as candid, and admit whether or not I have represented the case as it exists in their associations; but if I was untrue, and

understood to say that there is not a greater
 growing sentiment of dissatisfaction at the over-
 shadowing influence which the institution of
 Southern slavery has had and does have upon
 the legislation of this country, I was understood
 to say a thing which I do not believe; because,
 first, there is in the Northern States, so far as I
 know, a great feeling upon this subject, but it is a
 feeling which will manifest itself within the lim-

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a small dark spot near the center. A vertical crease is visible along the right edge, suggesting it was once part of a bound volume.

FELLOWS' HALL,
STREET, WASHINGTON

glittered up with raised seats and elevated
and brilliantly illuminated with gas, for
the celebration of a series of gigantic PANORAMAS

the beautiful
RIVER RAINE,
original Panosona ever exhibited. Painted by
himself, from original sketches taken by himself,
depicted three years in preparation. It has been
shown, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, by ap-
provement.
On every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon
children under twelve years, 15 cents.
6 & 3-4 o'clock; to commence moving at 12.
SALEABLE PUBLICATIONS.
THE PEOPLE, second edition: A com-
plete history of the writings of Hon. William Jay, Hon. J. C.
W. F. Palmer, and others, on the relation of
the Government to Slavery, and embracing a
full and complete view of the subject, with
Price 20 cents.
P. Rogers.—The second edition of a collec-
tion of sermons of Nathaniel F. Rogers. Price, in
cloth, \$1.

[illegible]

D. 1850, for the relief denied in the case of
 F. J. FITHIAN, of 7 Ashport, N. Y.,
 under 8, 1819.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.
 An attractive journal for Youth, edited by
 Wiley, and published at Washington, can be had
 of the *Agency for the National Era*, 25 Cornhill.
 It costs a year, the price in Boston, free of
 postage. GEORGE W. LIGHT,
 25 Cornhill Boston.

"NATIONAL ERA" AGENCY.
 No 25 Cornhill.
National Era comes from Washington to this office
 free, and is delivered by postage in any part
 of the country, at \$4.50 a year, free of carriage; single
 copies at a quarter each.
 To secure the national advocate of the Lib-
 eral cause, during the first session of Congress, our
 administration, when questions of the most thir-

and renewals respectfully solicited by
GEORGE W. LIGHT, 25 Cornhill.

A NEW PUBLICATION.
Sketches of the Mesiah. By Rev. Samuel
May, of New Jersey. Published and for sale by
Geo. W. Light. 25mo. Price 31 cents.
Sketches are worthy of more than "faint praise";
they portray of a genuine people, Jewish, as evidenced
by feeling. "The Journal of Commerce" says:
"A little volume, embracing several Sketches
the advent and work of the Mesiah. . . ."

Much of the volume is in rhyme, with glowing
will be read with pleasure by all."—*Christian
Recorder*. Dec. 13/71

TO INVENTORS.
We offer these services to persons wishing to
patents in the United States or in foreign
countries, prepare specifications and drawings, and take
steps to secure a patent.
Long experience as practical mechanics, adds

details connected with the business of the
they trust they will be able to give satisfaction
both in the character and amount of the
ations, and in the promptness and alidity
transact all business intrusted to them.
standing at a distance may procure all necessary
have their business transacted, and obtain a
satisfying to the subscribers, without incurring the
personal attendance of the subscribers.
sent with perfect safety by the Express.
charges and descriptions can be sent by mail.
of their correspondence, and to be forwarded
prefer to all those for whom we have trans-
acted business.
to be post paid.
Street, opposite the Patent Office.
P. H. WATSON,
E. N. DENNETT & CO.,
BANK OF R. W. LATHAM & CO.,
Washington, D. C.
checks, drafts, acceptances, promissory notes
and coin.

to solvent banks in the United States bought best prices.

CASH, NOTES, AND BILLS.
London and Georgetown, collected, and remittances in, in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, etc., at a charge of one-quarter per cent.

COLLECTIONS.
The principal cities of the Union, on the most easy terms.

EXCHANGE.
Exchange and bank checks on most of the principal cities of the Union bought and sold at the best rates, and remittances, from eight o'clock A. M. to five P. M.

LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.
J. B. JARVIS, Jun., *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's new building, opposite south end of State House, and is connected with the profession of all kinds of legal business.
Jan. 18

LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI.

streets, Cincinnati).

RAYNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to
adjustment of deeds and mortgages in the State
Mount, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire,
North Carolina, Tennessee, New York, and Arkansas.

NOTICE.

DEBENTUREHOLDERS AND others desiring to commu-
nicate with the undersigned will please direct their letters
to the undersigned, New York, my residence.

J. C. HARRINGTON.

DE WOLF & FARWELL,
ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. Office, Clark
opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois.

CLAYTON DE WOLF
WILLIAM W. FARWELL

**PROCEEDING IN PLAINING, TONGUE,
AND GRINDING LAMINAE.**

Woolley's Patent Placing Machine.

above planing machines may be seen in reference to the patents.

JOSEPH F. WOODBURY,
Border street, East Boston, Mass.

feet in seventeen minutes, and is adapted to
 refection of mouldings with great rapidity.
 Persons, having purchased the territory un-
 der notice, are now ready to offer for sale the machine,
 to use the same, in the territory purchased by
 them. It may be seen in operation on at Buffalo, New
 York, the *Planting Mill of Duncan Manges*, Louisville,
 Ky. For further particulars cheerfully recom-
 mending others of the subscribers, post paid, O.
 W. STUART, ST. CLEVELAND,
 For the State of New York.
 STEWART & TEMPLE,
 For the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Missouri.
 STEWART & ALLEN,
 For the States of Wisconsin and Illinois.

BERTY ALMANAC FOR 1850,
 PUBLISHED by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery
 Society, and for sale at their Depository in New York,
 at the following prices:
 Bound copies \$30.00

one has been complied by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, and includes twenty-three pages of local matter by William Gould. The price by mail is put at a trifling rate, and the book is sent at once. Having large editions, and of securing the reputation of Anti-Slavery friends throughout the States, will give it a large sale, and prevent its going into circulation. The size is the same as the 1840, viz.: 48 pages.

The names by the hundred or thousand will be accepted, and should state, definitely, by what name they can be sent. The postage is without pay; but will be two and a half cents, if sent by post office.

Each invariably be accompanied by the receipt of one dollar may be taken in postage stamps.

WILLIAM HARNEL, Agent,
No. 61 John street, New York.

BOARDING,
LYNLY H. STOUTON, No. 101 Chestnut street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DRS. MISSEY,
Practitioners and Surgeons, north side of 7th
doctors and of Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. H. MISSEY, M. D.
W. H. MISSEY, M. P.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
MARTIS, Attorney at Law, Columbus, Ohio, will
particular attention to the collection, in Ohio,
Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Iowa, and
of these class of claims. He also makes marked re-
"Wast" and "Not Collectable" by per-
paper publishers, manufacturers and others.
particulars has given in confidence; hence
no charge, but so as collections are made
Cards, giving references, terms, and in-
will be sent in answer to post paid letters.